

Daley Orders Flags To Fly Half Mast: King Tribute

April 4th, the flags in Chicago flew at half-mast in memory of the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on order from Mayor Richard J. Daley. Daley issued a proclamation urging "suitable reflection and memorial services" for the civil rights leader who was slain two years ago in Memphis, Tenn., while supporting a garbage workers' strike. The proclamation further reads, "Dr. King's life was one spent in service to his fellow men, both black and white, and it was his greatest hope to realize the American dream for all Americans."

ABERNATHY SEES RACE STRIFE

The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), predicted racial turmoil in the nation this summer and in the future "unless we have more action and less rhetoric" on civil rights by the Nixon Administration. Saying the Administration's civil rights programs were moving "in a backward direction," Abernathy decried the use of violence to achieve racial equality, but he added: "I must be honest and admit that unless we have more action and less rhetoric, then we're going to have some hot summers and hot winters, and I fear for our nation this summer." Dr. Abernathy cited the nonviolent precepts of the slain Martin Luther King Jr.—"The most peaceful warrior of the 20th century"—whom he succeeded as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and said, "I will never lead any program of violence in this country." But he said he did not know if his people "will listen to the nonviolent voice."

"These people are tired and they're weary," he said, "and they're entitled to their God-given rights." President Nixon, he said, had not made the rights of blacks and the poor in general "his depthful concern. This Administration, President Nixon, is trying to turn back

Proposes Legislation For Gold Medal To Dr. King

U. S. Sen. Hugh Scott (R., Pa.) proposed legislation authorizing the presentation of a gold medal in honor of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to his widow, Mrs. Coretta Scott King. Dr. King, who began his impressive career as a civil rights activist in Montgomery, Ala., during the bus boycott, was slain in Memphis, Tenn., while campaigning for the rights of striking garbage workers. Since his demise, he has received several awards and medals posthumously in the nation and from other countries.

UNLESS NIXON MOVES ON RIGHTS

the clock of history," he added. "This is not going to happen."

If current policies were to persist, however, he said, "This nation will become nothing but trash and ruin on the junkpile of time." Abernathy appeared on "Face the Nation" on CBS-TV.

Earlier, in Los Angeles, Dr. Abernathy declared an intensified war on "hunger, poverty and injustice" and warned the United States to either realign national priorities or "feed us in its jailhouses."

Abernathy, also pastor of Atlanta's Hunter Street Baptist Church, told participants in the SCLC's Operation Breadbasket that federal funds are being wasted in "attacking and killing" Black Panthers and in the Vietnam war.

He also criticized trying to send another man to the moon so he can "spend more time there, cover a wider area and bring back more pounds of moon rock," while people are starving on earth.

"If America does not declare hunger and poverty illegal," he said, "then we will give the nation an opportunity to feed us in its jailhouses."



Abernathy

POLICE SUCCEEDED IN EVICTING

One hundred Cook County (Chicago) police, backed by 100 city police, evicted at least 12 members of the Contract Buyers League and arrested 25, including black Catholic priest, Fr. George Clements. Several persons were hurt in scuffles with police. It was another chapter in the continuing struggle of approximately 150 South Side home buyers who have been withholding mortgage payments (diverting money into escrow accounts) on their homes since last July, seeking to force the sellers to renegotiate contracts that CBL charges are unfair and racially discriminatory. CBL members say the homes were sold to blacks at "scandalously inflated" prices. In a suit seeking to overturn the Illinois law which affects the evictions, prominent black Chicago Atty. William R. Ming charges the contract sellers take advantage of Cook County black people's inability to purchase homes on conventional home mortgages. The scarcity of housing as a result of residential segregation additionally is responsible for blacks'



Venting their anger over eviction tactics, angry blacks bombard eviction enforcers with barrage of hostile words.

Black Press Tags Sheriff As A 'Ghetto Litterbug'

buying homes on a contract basis, which the CBL calls illegal, discriminatory and sold at excessive rates. In a contract buying sale, a buyer may lose his property if he misses even a single payment. It often takes years and years for a buyer to gain even a semblance of equity in the homes. CBL activists during winter months had been successful in thwarting members' evictions by a show of force. When the sheriff's police showed up to evict a family, hundreds of persons surrounded the home and prevented the eviction. Cook County Sheriff Joseph Woods, professing reluctance to cause bloodshed, has half-heartedly followed court eviction orders. Nevertheless, CBL members and supporters are bitter at Woods after, they say, "he sneaked" into neighborhoods and effected the evictions. The Chicago Daily Defender carried a banner headline declaring: "Stop Evictions." It caricatured Woods on the front page of that black newspaper in a cartoon as a "Ghetto Litterbug," shaking blacks and their belongings into the streets.



Using physical skill, a black youth thwarts arrest attempt by policeman while Mrs. Bessie Henderson laments her eviction.

Lawyer Denies Crumbling Under Carswell

A black government lawyer denied Senator Alan Cranston's (D., Calif.) claim the Justice Department pressured him into writing a letter widely interpreted as being favorable toward Judge G. Harrold Carswell's Supreme Court nomination. Cranston, an opponent of Carswell's, told a news conference that Charles Wilson, deputy chief conciliator for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), opposed Carswell and wrote the letter only because he was particularly "vulnerable to pressure." "Is the accusation accurate?" a reporter later asked Wilson. "Absolutely not," Wilson replied. Wilson acknowledged he wrote the letter at the request of a Justice Dept. official, but disputed Cranston's claim that Wilson really thought Carswell held segregationist views and had been antagonistic toward civil rights lawyers trying desegregation cases before him. Cranston's claim also was denied by Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst. "Absolutely, unequivocally, categorically, emphatically, No! He was not pressured," snorted Kleindienst. Wilson said he personally would have preferred a more liberal nominee and was disturbed that his letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee had been generally interpreted by Carswell supporters as an endorsement of the 50-year-old U. S. Appeals Court judge from Florida. The letter said that as a black lawyer "frequently involved with representation of plaintiffs in civil rights cases in (Carswell's) court, there was not a single instance in which he was ever rude or discourteous to me, and I received fair and courteous treatment from him on all such occasions." "I charge that out of nearly a dozen civil rights attorneys who appeared before Judge Carswell, the Administration sought out the one attorney who was vulnerable to pressure—a government employe, beholdin' to Judge Carswell, who could be dismissed at executive discretion," Cranston said. He explained that Carswell once wrote letter of recommendation for Wilson.



Wilson



TAPE U.S.A.

tions, the male singing group, for raising more than a quarter-million dollars for benefit causes. Conyers said the group visits schools and that each member created a business in Detroit that offers employment to blacks.

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Dee Cee Newsmakers: On March 26, New Jersey solon **Peter Rodino Jr.** paid tribute to **Crispus Attucks** as one of the great American heroes. On the House floor, Rodino said Attucks "on that great day in Boston took up the cause of freedom for all men" . . . **Paul Conn**, a ten-year veteran, is the national real estate loan officer with the Farmers Home Administration. The 36-year-old graduate of Tennessee A & I helps untangle agency field staff procedure problems for rural housing construction . . . The Association on Third World Affairs, Inc., honored Zambia Ambassador to the U. S. **M. Mainza Chona**. The main speaker, **Emmanuel Kasonde**, permanent secretary for Zambia's Ministry of Development and Finance, told how South Africa sent four students to the University of Wisconsin—three study nuclear physics and one studies religion . . . The town of Glenarden, Md., inaugurated its new mayor, **Decatur W. Trotter**, on April 9 with gala inaugural ceremonies.

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Tent City Again: Appealing to lawmakers to intercede to halt a reign of terror in Somerville, Tenn., **John McFerrin**, leader of the Tent City brigade in the '60s, told solons, "Our lives are at stake."

—SIMEON BOOKER



Attucks





Whites Sabotage Training Efforts For African Blacks

something else if they came there to live. Several Africans said they preferred a limited number of U. S. blacks who could bring some sort of technological or educational skills to Africa, while still others said they saw no reason why Negroes want to move to Africa.

In Zambia, J. C. M. Punabantu, director of information services, attempted to explain why Africans discriminate so passionately when it comes to letting outsiders in. Said he: "Africa is a developing nation and already there exists in most areas here widespread unemployment and a fierce competition for jobs. An untrained Negro from the United States only makes a bad situation worse since he is compelled to compete against the majority of people who also are unskilled." Punabantu added: "If a person is skilled and feels like coming here to do a job, he would be most welcome."

But it isn't easy for U. S. blacks to contribute to Africa's advancement. European whites are accused of sabotaging the efforts of anyone trying to teach Africans technical skills to protect the white domination in industry and mining.

In Liberia, often referred to as "The United States of Africa" because people there reportedly are highly class-conscious, Emanuel Teah Vincent, assistant manager of a local radio station, agreed with Punabantu and added that "while an educated Negro in Liberia can pursue a political career, an unskilled Negro here is encouraged to take up farming."

John L. Withers, program officer for the U. S. Agency for International Development (AID) mission in Ethiopia, is another who thinks "it would be terrible for unskilled blacks to consider coming home." To illustrate what he meant, Withers told of a group of Negroes who were staked to a tract of land by Ethiopia Emperor Haile Selassie for befriending Ethiopian students in America during the late 1930s. "When that group arrived," Withers recounted, "not one of them could speak the language and most found it difficult to overcome the cultural difference between Afri-

Kenya Seeks Only Brains And Skills In U. S. Blacks

Negroes coming there to live, many said they felt American blacks lack the understanding and appreciation of African customs and culture. For example, they pointed out that many Americans don't have the vaguest idea of how tribal rivalries help bring about political stability. Also, they emphasized, there are no fewer than 200 dialects on the continent which makes it hard for color to override the language barrier. Joe Kadin, a newspaper reporter in sub-Sahara Kenya, feels that before a mass exodus of Negroes to Africa can take place "a great deal more knowledge is needed about Africa on the part of U. S. blacks."

Also in Kenya, an American diplomat told JET that the first thing an African will tell anybody—black or white—migrating there is "we need your brains, your skills, and your money." Sarale Owens, cultural affairs officer in Nairobi, said that when blacks come to East Africa looking for black identity "it just isn't here." A government official in Ghana thought the statement was typical of the whole of Africa. Remarked the official who wished to remain unknown: "There's not much of that 'brotherly love' bit here in Africa. In fact, it's only been in the last ten or 15 years that most Africans have identified with Negroes. Before that time, people here felt that since Africans and Negroes have been separated for nearly four hundred years, they didn't have much in common."

That Africans realize a certain affinity with American blacks is evidenced by the fact that they are trying to recruit skilled Negroes to their country. Coupled with that is the exclamation by a number of Africans that "an educated black from the United States has a better chance of making it in Africa than a white person of the same caliber." To be sure, many U. S. blacks living in Africa are having a marvelous time largely because of their color.

Although none of the Africans interviewed was totally opposed to the evacuation en masse of U. S. blacks to Africa, all of them said they thought Negroes could be much more effective by remaining in the States and helping to give direction to U. S. foreign policy toward Africa.



BLACK CONGRESSWOMAN FIGHTS DETENTION ACT

RECALLS HORRORS OF JAPANESE

In 1941 and 1942 while the U. S. was at war with Japan, 110,000 Japanese-Americans were forced from their homes, deprived of their property, forced to live in barren and isolated detention camps without trials and without charges, only because of their national origin.

Today, 29 years later, the Emergency Detention Act, generally known as the McCarran Act, still authorizes detention camps and makes it possible for the President to detain persons whom he deems a threat to government (Title II, McCarran Act).

At present the bill is in the House Internal Security Committee after the Senate, by voice vote last year, passed a bill that would repeal the Emergency Detention Act.

With memories of Hitler's concentration camps and the Japanese-Americans' experience, New York Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, worried about Afro-Americans, appeared before the House Internal Security Committee to fight for the repeal of the Detention Act.

Last week, still afraid and angry, the congresswoman amended her appeal. Here's her testimony:

"I stand here today looking over events of the past two years and I am afraid—afraid and angry.

"I see democracy dying and it is not the Red-menace that is killing it. I see the roots of fascism rearing its ugly head in this country and yet history relates that Hitler and fascism are dead . . .

"Why is it that the Emergency Detention Act, on the books for twenty years, reared its head in the late sixties? Why is the Preventive Detention Act rearing its head today?

"All black people know what 'fascism' means for we have lived with it for over one hundred and fifty years, and with the advent of the Supreme Court decision to desegregate schools and the civil rights legislation of 1965 we achieved a little 'taste of freedom'.

Reminded That Japanese, But No Germans, Were Caged

mendation to intern ghetto 'guerillas' was ignored.)

"I assume that this statement was intended to calm the fears running rampant through black communities of the concentration camps set aside for them. Technically speaking, if the camps were being maintained to house blacks, it was a waste of one million dollars since blacks concentrated throughout every city in this country are already 'encamped,' only the camps are called 'ghettos.'

"The history of this country necessitates that people of color regard a bill of this nature with fear of even further oppression. History has recorded the events of the white man's treatment of the American Indian on reservations in this country. It has recorded the events of slavery when men were treated as chattel and again the events during World War II when 110,000 Japanese-Americans were ruthlessly swept into concentration camps. I quote from Grodzin's *Americans Betrayed*: 'One hundred ten thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry were evacuated. Aliens and citizens, children and adults, male and female, were moved on short notice from their lifetime homes to concentration centers. No charges were ever filed against these persons and no guilt ever attributed to them. The test was ancestry applied with the greatest rigidity. Evacuation swept into guarded camps orphans, foster-children in white homes, Japanese married to Caucasians, the offspring of such marriages, persons who were unaware of their Japanese ancestry, and American citizens with as little as one-sixteenth Japanese blood. Evacuation was not carried out by lawless vigilantes or by excited local officials. The program was instituted and executed by military forces of the U. S. with a full mandate of power from both the executive and the legislative branches of the national government.'

"In testimony given before a subcommittee on the House Naval Affairs Committee on April 13, 1943, General Dewitt stated, 'I don't want any of them here. They are a dangerous element.' And later, 'It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen, he is still a Japanese.

Solon Warns Of Fascism, Says 'It Can Happen Here'

this. Why? There could be only one reason—because they were white.

"I would like to say this too. As it turned out not one Japanese-American was ever found to have committed sabotage or any disloyal act.

"Doesn't it seem strange to you, my colleagues, that the same type of fascism we were fighting abroad we were instituting at home against a highly visible minority group?

"I believe, my colleagues, that people of color do have reason to fear laws of this nature—if only because they are highly visible and, being such, are easily susceptible to the treatment which this law details. The archives of history has proven that history does and can repeat itself. Can minorities believe that America is the exception?

"Let me address your attention now to the proposed preventive detention section of the legislation we will be considering later today. It is stated that this will meet the growing crime rate, but yet I notice that it does not deal with the social problems which cause crime. In fact it seems to be dealing more with the 'law and order' cry to put down the growing popular demands for: An end to war, of racist policies, of poverty, of ghettos. It is an attempt to legalize the practice of interning peace demonstrators, civil rights marchers and ghetto protestors. Clearly no crime is charged, no trial held, no conviction sustained, only suspicion. Where, I wonder, is justice? . . .

"On December 4, of last year, two black men, Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, were killed in a pre-dawn raid. Newspaper accounts indicated that police entered the apartment early in the morning with a warrant to search for arms. Police claim to have been denied entry. When they broke the door down, they said they were confronted by a woman with a gun. A shoot-out followed. Clark was found dead behind the door. Hampton was killed in his bed. Four Panthers were wounded . . .

"Fellow colleagues, to black people throughout this land the legalization of the harassment and murders, deemed

justifiable homicide on the Black Panthers, is regarded as justifiable homicide on the black race as a whole.

"To have the present emergency detention law on the books not only ferments black alienation and youth alienation but alienation of all people whose views are different from this administration . . .

"What conclusion can blacks draw when they see that 'right wing' groups are left relatively alone and the police, whose responsibility it is to protect the laws of the land, belong and have a right to belong to groups of this nature?

"Black people, my colleagues, are not stupid . . . some are beginning to wonder about whose rights are being protected in this country and others have already reached a conclusion. . . .

"Possibly, I am confused as to whether or not I am living in a republic whose constitution stems from a democratic base. We are always the first ones to send our troops anywhere in the world to make 'the world safe for democracy' . . .

"It has become apparent in America that dissent can no longer be tolerated, particularly if said dissent exposes the grievances, insults, mistreatment and injustice towards black people who have been the most loyal citizens of this country despite the tremendous abuse of us as a people from the inception of the republic.

"The action of those in authority to stifle dissenting voices to the extent that the civil liberties of the individual are jeopardized is but the beginning of the fact 'it can happen there'.

"Remember the Jews in Germany, remember the freedom fighters in Hungary. . . . The familiar rap at the door in the night and the unlawful invasion of premises.

"The harassment of the Black Panther Party and SDS is but the commencement of the all too familiar pattern of dictatorship evolving. The first step is the eradication of the protection of the civil liberties of all citizens. Remember! Let us not be deluded by the fact that it can't happen here!

Repeal Can Command Attention Of Alienated Youth'

"It can happen in America. History can and does repeat itself! ! . . .

"My colleagues, history records that Rome was responsible for its own demise. Let not history record that we were responsible for ours.

"It is no longer the Red-menace we face but our own fanaticism, racism, and prejudice.

"Although the Emergency Detention Act has not been invoked since its enactment, its mere presence on the books is an offense, especially to Americans of color. As I said earlier in my testimony, it was not the Italians and Germans who were rounded up but the Japanese-Americans who were easily identifiable because of the color of their skin. Today it is not the KKK or the syndicate whose doors are being kicked in, it is the Black Panthers. Skin, skin, skin color gentlemen, that is the criteria! It makes us special targets.

"I am concerned as I know you are about the escalation of violence in America. If we are seriously concerned about seeking a de-escalation of violence, we must deal with its causes. They are both material and psychological.

"The worst inside agitator' I know is the growl of a hungry man's stomach. There can be no law and order without justice and human compassion.

"We must bind the wounds and restore the faith of the young black and brown people of this country in 'the system' by changing 'the system.' One of the places we act."

Ratio Of U. S. Blacks And Women Rose In Sixties

During the nineteen-sixties, the proportion of women and blacks in the U. S. increased, reported the U. S. Census Bureau. Compared with the 10.5 percent ratio of blacks in 1960, the population grew to 11.2 percent last January 1. The number of males per 100 females declined from 97.8 in the last ten years to 96.4. There will be more accuracy in the figures after the 1970 census is taken.

Cornell Univ. Black Studies Center Burns Down

The two-and-one-half story Africana Studies and Research Center at Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., was completely destroyed by fire at an estimated loss in excess of \$100,000. Ithaca fire marshals are still investigating the cause of the fire and made no official announcement of their findings. The university promised to immediately seek new quarters for the center which is headed by Dr.

PARENTS WANT ONE-SIDED

Ten minutes after a small group of black and white mothers argued that a blatantly racist fourth grade history book should be discontinued as a textbook in Alabama schools, the state board of education unanimously recommended the text for another year. The textbook, *Know Alabama*, has drawn heated objections from some Alabama parents because it describes slavery and the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) in favorable terms.

Life on the pre-Civil War plantation, as seen through the eyes of children of the plantation owners, is described in the book thusly: "Many nights you have gone with your mother to the 'quarters' where she cared for some sick person. She is the best friend the Negroes have, and they know it . . ." It continues: "As you ride up beside the Negroes in the field they stop working long enough to look up, tip their hats and say, 'Good morning, Master John.' You like the friendly way they speak and smile; they show bright rows of white teeth . . . 'How's it coming, Sam?' your father asked one of the old Negroes. 'Fine, Marse Tom, jes' fine. We got mes more cotton than we can pick.' Then Sam chuckles to himself and goes back to picking fast as he can."

"I don't feel the things the book said about the Negro race are derogatory," said Ernest Stone, state superintendent of instruction. He continued, "Slavery and Reconstruction are part of the history of Alabama."

Of the KKK, the book notes, "The Klan did not ride often, only when it had to. They would go to the person

James Turner, associate professor of Afro-American Studies at the university. News Bureau writer Joe Leeming told JET that the most recent incident which is somewhat similar to the center's burning was a series of acts of vandalism against whites and blacks in which seven small cars were overturned and lighted kerosene flare pots were thrown in some. An unlighted flare pot was found at the Wari House, a black women's cooperative.

ALABAMA TEXTBOOK BANNED

who had done the wrong and leave a warning. Sometimes this warning was enough, but if the person kept on doing bad, lawless things, the Klan came back again. They held their courts in the dark forests at night; they passed sentence on the criminals and they carried out the sentence. Sometimes the sentence would be to leave the state . . . When law and order was restored, there was no more need for the Ku Klux Klan."

Disagreeing with Supt. Stone, the objecting mothers, mainly the wives of Birmingham professional men and some with teaching degrees, object to the book because "it promotes white supremacy," said Mrs. W. L. Williams, wife of an attorney. Mrs. Williams, who holds a master's degree in biology and is one of the few black instructors at the University of Alabama, added, "For a black child in a segregated or integrated situation, it's degrading and humiliating to read about slavery and the Klan the way they're portrayed. If it was going to be a history book, it should tell both sides of the story and this book does not do that." Mrs. Williams added, "It only gives the white man's viewpoint about things."

In the Birmingham district, Assistant Superintendent Dr. Fred Phillips appointed a committee of four black and four white teachers to study the book. The committee, heeding Phillips' plan that the district is "pressed for money," recommended continued use of the text, but suggested that teachers delete sections when they found it advisable.

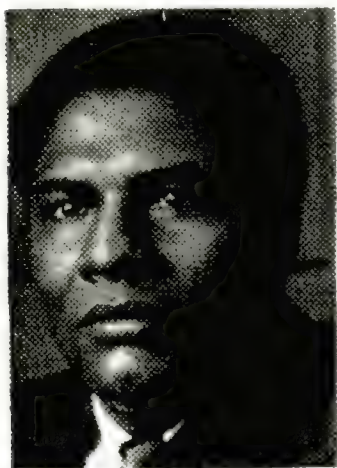
WORDS OF THE WEEK

Christopher Andrews, a London, England, property dealer who turned down a legacy worth about \$4,320-a-year from his mother's estate provided he adopt a black child, on his explanation: *"It is not because of any color prejudice. I have two children of my own already and that is quite sufficient."*

Meyer Weinberg, who edited and wrote an introduction to *W.E.B. Du Bois: A Reader*, on Du Bois' dedication to black people: *"His most profound attachment was with the black people. This alone made him a new kind of American intellectual. To Du Bois, the world of the intellectual was not a social ladder from which to escape the cares of his fellow blacks. Instead, intellect could be salvation of the blacks and of all the oppressed."*

Angie E. Brooks, president of the United Nations General Assembly, speaking to American blacks on the back-to-Africa movement *"You have fought and made major contributions to the United States. You have as much right as anyone here. To try to escape it (the United States) would defeat your purpose."*

Dick Gregory, comedian and civil rights activist, on blackness: *"The fact that we have survived 400 years of white American insanity proves Black is Beautiful."*



Dr. Hare

Dr. Nathan Hare, publisher of *The Black Scholar*, on the study of blacks: *"In spite of all the studies, from 'Negroes and the Consumption of Watermelons in Maine' to 'Negroes and Potato Growing in Bowlegs, Idaho,' a wealthy foundation not long ago gave four white universities \$1 million to study 'the Negro.' We believe they have been studying the wrong man. We want \$10 million to study the white man."*

S O C I E T Y

COCKTAIL CHIT CHAT: New York's **Dr. Ira McCown** is home from a junket to London and Lebanon. He traveled with a group of his colleagues who attended a meeting of the American College of Surgeons in Beirut . . . Postcarding from stops on a Caribbean cruise: Brooklyn, N. Y.'s **Joe and Dottie Bostic** . . . And Cleveland's (Ohio) Ward 12 City Councilman **Warren Gilliam** postcarded from New Orleans and its Mardi Gras, saying, "Everyone in this town is crazy, including me" . . . Add to your list of beautiful women in the Southwest: **Rosa Travis**, who represents quality and class in the profession of executive secretaries. She provides office continuity for **Carl Parker**, vice president of Dallas-based TADC (Texas Assn. of Developing Colleges), which is a consortium of six black colleges in the Lone Star State . . . **William L. Dawson**, internationally known composer-conductor of Tuskegee, Ala., appeared as guest conductor of the Men's Glee Club of Wayne State University. The group of 75 voices was first prize winner of the 1968 International Musical Eisteddfod Male Choir competition in Wales . . . Among the newlyweds are **Frank H. C. John** and **Dr. Jewel Plummer Cobb**. The ceremony was held in Harkness Chapel at Connecticut College in New London. The reception took place at the New York City apartment of the **Francis M. Lees** . . . And **Willard Wardell Hill Jr.**, elected to Who's Who Among Students and a senior at Dillard University in New Orleans, La., placed a sparkler on the third finger of **Sandra Marie Dejoie**, also of New Orleans.



THE WASHINGTON SCENE: For the entertainment of the **Duke and Duchess of Windsor** at their first White House visit, **President Richard Nixon** chose **The Young Saints**, a talented group of students from Los Angeles who

MR. & MRS.

Woman Held In Stabbing Death Of Selma, Ala., Man

A 31-year-old Selma, Ala., man Charles Williams, was stabbed to death in an altercation with a woman, Miss Ella Johnson, 23. According to veteran black Selma physician, Dr. N. D. Walker. "It looks as if the deceased made no effort whatsoever to stop the bleeding." Williams was stabbed in the thigh with the knife slashing the femoral artery. He bled to death, according to Dr. Walker, "just sitting there" on the steps of Miss Johnson's residence. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Williams. His father is a successful mortician and his mother is a teacher at a white Selma school. The deceased was married and the father of two. Selma police said "apparently the two (the deceased and Miss Johnson) were going together." Miss Johnson was arrested and charged with murder pending a grand jury hearing April 13.

Looking For 310 Men Infected By Syphilis Mary

Reminiscent of the case in which Typhoid Mary carried a typhoid bacteria in the early 1900's which she passed to five persons, three of whom died, California health authorities have located "Syphilis Mary," whose 310 most recent contacts are spread over 34-states, Canada and Mexico. Because she keeps a diary in which she lists the contacts by name and detailed descriptions, health officials are attempting to track down the 310 males. "Syphillis Mary" is a prostitute, said Dr. Philip Condit, California chief of Communicable Disease Control, who did business mostly with interstate truck drivers passing through Riverside.

FOREIGN

S. African Black Income \$537; Whites' Is \$5,829

In South Africa, whose majority population is black and minority population is white, the average annual family income of a black is \$537 while for whites it is \$5,829. A market research survey also indicated that for Asians the average is \$2,352 and for mulattos it is \$1,411.20.

* PEOPLE ARE

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- * Black sexpot singer-actress-dancer Lola Falana and the rumored romance that's budding between her and ex-football-player-turned-actor Jim Brown. The reported romance may be more than just another Hollywood gossip item, for Miss Falana goes absolutely ga-ga-eyed when she talks to chums about how she'd just *love* to make a film with Brown.
 - * Mrs. Betty Wills, chic Cleveland real estate broker and beauty consultant and the hard time she got when she tried entering the plush Executive Club with her constant companion, a black and white German Shepherd dog. After the doorman turned her back, she returned coolly to her Caddie, waited until a white woman with a pet dog was admitted, then confronted the sheepish doorman who had no choice but to personally escort her in.
 - * Super stars Sidney Poitier and Harry Belafonte and the Western movie they proposed doing together. For some reason they have delayed starting the flick and gossipy Hollywood Reporter columnist Hank Grant wonders why. Says he: "It couldn't have taken them this long to learn the fast draw from Sammy Davis."
 - * Atlanta (Ga.) Mayor Sam Massell and his answer to criticism over his handling of the city's garbage strike. After pointing out it is a civil service requirement that striking city employes be fired, Massell, who also brought in prisoners to help clean up downtown (on Sundays when few people were about) and offered time off when they complied, said he was appalled by union lack of good faith in bargaining, said "this is now an employers' market," and promised he'll be the most "un-orthodox" mayor ever in his four-year tenure.

TALKING ABOUT

- * Atlanta Hawks (of the NBA) captain Bill Bridges and the big night they gave him in Atlanta. Not only did team owners gift Bridges with a snappy Jaguar, but he was also given use of a 1970 Cougar for a year by a local dealer; he received a color TV set, a set of golf clubs, clothes, and his wife was gifted a 35-piece wardrobe. In addition, the city issued proclamations in his behalf, and big Willis Reed of the New York Knicks gave him a large silver platter on behalf of the Knicks before Bridges and company went out and beat the Knicks to win the NBA Western division title.
- * That little Atlanta, Ga., elementary school girl and her remark after her teacher announced there would be no more tests and that pupils would be graded on their day-to-day work. "How," asked the child, "will I know what I know I know is right if you don't test me on what I know?"
- * High medical service costs and how even fellow doctors are charging one another for treatment. Said one Washington, D. C., medic who was just charged a nice fee by a fellow physician for treatment of a minor ailment: "He must have thought I was just another patient, or something."
- * News columnist Arthur Hoppe and how he goes one better than GOP Nebraska Sen. Roman Hruska, who said in the Judge G. Harrold Carswell nomination case that there was nothing wrong with being mediocre and "stuff like that there." Hoppe deadpans that what is needed is a stupid judge on the U. S. Supreme Court who will represent that segment of Americans long without adequate(?) representation in high places.

—CHESTER HIGGINS

JOB opportunity fair.

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Movie, TV Industry Sign Equal Opportunity Pact

Minority workers were assured 20-25 percent of all craft daily employment in Hollywood and the much-criticized "roster system" was suspended in new agreements for hiring which the motion picture industry, three TV networks and the craft unions signed with the U. S. Justice Dept., Atty. Gen. John Mitchell announced in Washington. Mitchell said the agreements calling for "immediate affirmation steps" were negotiated following the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's (EEOC) investigation in Los Angeles last year. Just prior to the signing of the agreements, Mitchell said, the government held two months of conferences with industry and union representatives. According to the Attorney General, the agreements basically call for the unions and the companies to comply with the equal opportunity section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act but also specifically provide for: 1) the establishment of a minority labor pool for craft jobs, 2) permanent craft jobs to be based on a 20 percent ratio of minority to white members, 3) referral for daily craft employment to be at a specified ratio between the minority pool personnel and the general labor force now on the roster and 4) a minority training program with the goal of training minority members for complicated craft jobs. Among the companies and unions that agreed to the "far-reaching changes in industry employment" for minorities were 73 motion picture producers, their nine craft locals, IATSE (International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes) and the Assn. of Motion Picture and Television Producers.

Stax Record Co. Hires Advertising, Creative Director

In Memphis, Tenn., Stax Record Co., creator of the famed "Memphis Sound," announced the appointment of Lawrence C. Shaw Jr., 31, as advertising and creative director. He is formerly broadcast director (producing radio commercials) for black-owned Vince Cullers Advertising, Inc., in Chicago.

Ella Polishes 'First Lady' Crown At Waldorf Opening

Ella Fitzgerald remains the First Lady of Song, vocalist without peer, and anyone who caught her opening night performance at the Empire Room of New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel will attest to this fact. Like fine wine and cheese, she gets mellower with age. She handles the old standards with her same flawless musicianship, and when she moves into the tunes of the younger songwriters, it's enough to make singers half her age turn down their amplifiers—and listen.

She has a beautiful way of always sounding like herself, that rare quality that strictly identifies an Ella Fitzgerald rendition. Lyrics interest her mostly. "The tunes I prefer are those that have a story . . . and a pretty melody. Lyrics mean so much. They always bring back some kind of memories to people," she said.

Ella's performances always brings out the best in people, filling them with love and kindness, closing out an ugly world outside. Hers are always star-studded engagements, and her opening night performance at the Waldorf drew such celebrities as Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Luxembourg Ambassador to the United Nations Andre Philippe, New York socialite Gloria Kins, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Batterberry, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Von Blaine, David Frost and Miss Bernadette Carey of Vogue Magazine, Mrs. Theodore Kheel, wife of the well-known labor mediator (she and Ella were inducted into Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority together) and none other than Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong and his wife, Lucille. It was like the good old days at the Apollo when Satchmo, displaying his good humor and sharp wit, abruptly joined Ella on stage to do a couple of numbers which they each did their own way so well, and to pay a special tribute to the late Chick Webb, who helped them both way back when.



PAID HIS DUES, MUSICIAN,

By CHESTER HIGGINS, JET Senior Editor

With his tune, *Help Me Put Out The Flame*, beginning to make the charts in Buffalo, N. Y., Memphis, Tenn., Pittsburgh, Pa., and getting increased airplay in Detroit, Chicago and the West Coast, Ernest Hines, 29-year-old guitarist-singer-composer, is not, however, ready to sit back and take things easy.

Playing weekend gigs (he signed for six weeks, but the demand was so great he has been held over indefinitely) at the Atlantic Lounge, an interracial establishment in Chicago, Hines is yet hard at work composing songs and preparing for his next Stax Records recording session.

He figures he has paid his dues (for ten years). He has played the lonely, funky offbeat and small-playing-to-no-paying spots on the Chitlin Circuit. He has sung with the late Sam Cooke, and with gospel groups from his native Jackson, Miss., to Baton Rouge, to Miami, to Chicago to New York's famed Apollo Theatre. He's been counseled by singer Roscoe Robinson, of the Original Five Blind Boys from Mississippi, and he has sung and played guitar with such stars as Johnnie Taylor, Clyde McPhatter and with Little Richard's (Penniman) Band.

Hollywood producer-director Otto Preminger saw him, liked him and hired him on the spot to teach Robert Hooks to go through the motions of playing a guitar in the film, *Hurry Sundown*. Hines played the theme of the film and was also tapped to be part of several crowd scenes as an actor.

He believes he has paid his dues and that the tune *Help Me Put Out The Flame (In My Heart)*, written with Luvall Wesby, finally will kick open the door to fame and fortune. "But I think the tune on the 'B' side, *A Better World (For Everyone)*, is equally as good as *Flame*. And two other tunes I wrote (he was the sole composer of *A Better World*), *I Can't Stand The Pain*, an upbeat funky tune, and *Sugar Plum (Give Me Some)*, a sexy, teeny bopper, bubble-gum type thing, will also be big hits," he says. All four tunes will be included in an upcoming album for



Stevie (The Man) Wonder was, to put it mildly, somethin' else at his debut at the Copacabana. He kept his audience in a frenzied state of excitement as he went through his bag of goodies that included the most soulful rendition heard yet of Simon and Garfunkel's *Bridge Over Troubled Water*. The foot-stompin', hand-clappin' audience included lovely **Lola Falana**, **Ann Margaret**, columnist **Earl Wilson**, who introduced **Stevie**, **Miles Davis**, now dating his ex-wife **Betty**, and **Godfrey Cambridge**. Cambridge, who knows more about this than a lot of people around, tore students up at the Lincoln Center's School of Drama when he addressed a seminar of Fordham University students on the subject, "Up The Road of My Success—or Cab Drivers Make The Best Actors" . . . An Easter Monday gala at Club Baron benefited the bereaved family of late comedian **Allen Drew** . . . **Al Fann**, whose *King Heroin* is the first play on heroin addiction to come out of Harlem dealing with the tragic dimensions of heroin use and which has generated wide response, is busy rehearsing his Theatrical Ensemble Company for *Masks In Brown*, to be presented at Concord Baptist Church of Christ in Brooklyn and sponsored by Chas. Pfizer & Co. . . . The guest list for the bash which Random House threw to introduce *Amistad*, its new black-oriented literary magazine, read like a Who's Who in Black American Literature. On hand were *Amistad's* co-editors **Charles F. Harris** and novelist **John A. Williams** (*The Man Who Cried I Am*), **Verta Grosvenor**, **C. L. R. James** and **Ishmael Reed**, contributors to the first issue; also **Larry Neal**, **John Killens** and **Charles Hobson** of ABC's *Like It Is* . . . **Maxwell Glanville** and the American Community Theatre will be the next theatrical group to watch.

—CORDELL S. THOMPSON

Alaska, Connecticut Readers Dig SBT 20

"Hey, JET! Let me tell you about it," writes Lynda Lewis. "I think JET is a really in magazine and it lets you know what's going to happen if it hasn't already happened yet. But up here in Fairbanks, Alaska, you don't hear much about anything, so the next thing I turn to is JET. It's really the closest thing to being there where the action is . . ." Voicing similar views, Karen Sweeny of Hamden, Conn., says: "I'm writing to say that JET is together. It's the only educational magazine that holds my complete attention; not only because of SBT 20, which is great, but because it shows black people really have soul. The magazine is not just a magazine, it is a black magazine and it has something to say. It tells what our black brothers and sisters are doing. So keep on printing JET . . ."

(See results of this week's poll on page 65.)

In order to learn your thinking, JET asks its readers to participate each week in a music record poll to select your favorite records, artists, and record labels. Here's what we want you to do: Write in numerical order the 20 records which are your favorites. List with each record the name of the record artists and the record label. Rush your selection by Postcard or letter to: JET, 1820 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60616. Fill out and return coupon below with your selection.

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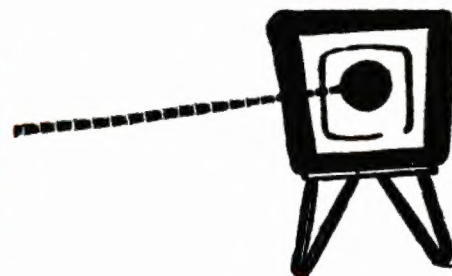
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TELEVISION



Singer Joe Williams Visits The Tonight Show



Williams

Jazz singer Joe Williams, who formerly sang with the famous Count Basie and Lionel Hampton bands, will visit with Johnny Carson on The Tonight Show (Thursday, April 16, at 11:30 p.m., EST) on NBC-TV. Others scheduled to appear on TV this week include:

Ivan Dixon in Hogan's Heroes (Friday, April 10, at 8:30 p.m., EST) on CBS-TV.

Scoey Mitchell guests on Here Come The Brides (Friday, April 10, at 9 p.m., EST) on ABC-TV.

Leslie Uggams guests on The Andy Williams Show (Saturday, April 11, at 7:30 p.m., EST) on NBC-TV.

Gail Fisher co-stars in Mannix (Saturday, April 11, at 10 p.m., EST) on CBS-TV.

Bill Cosby Show (Sunday, April 12, at 8:30 p.m., EST) on NBC-TV.

Flip Wilson on The Bing Crosby Special (Monday, April 13, at 10 p.m., EST) on NBC-TV.

Black Panther Party subject of Now (Monday, April 13, at 10:30 p.m., EST) on ABC-TV.

Billy Dee Williams in *Crisis* (Thursday, April 16, at 9 p.m., EST) on CBS-TV.

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